

KENTUCKY

Kentucky ranks 25th among the states in number of local governments, with 1,346 as of October 2007.

COUNTY GOVERNMENTS (118)

The entire area of the state is encompassed by county government except the area of the former counties of Fayette and Jefferson. Effective January 1, 1974, Fayette County consolidated with the City of Lexington to form a single governmental entity known as "Lexington-Fayette Urban County." Effective January 6, 2003, the City of Louisville and Jefferson County consolidated to form the "Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Government." These two governments are counted as municipal governments, rather than as county governments, in census reporting.

Counties are governed by a fiscal court composed of the county judge/executive and the justices of the peace or the county judge/executive and three elected county commissioners. The county judge/executive is an elected official who is a member of and the presiding officer of the fiscal court. Counties operate under home rule.

SUBCOUNTY GENERAL PURPOSE GOVERNMENTS (419)

Municipal Governments (419)

Municipal governments in Kentucky are the cities. The cities are classified by the legislature. The classification of cities includes urban counties and first- through sixth-class cities. No city may be changed from one class to another except by legislative action. Communities must have 300 or more inhabitants to incorporate. Cities of the first class may operate under home rule.

The "unincorporated urban places" in Kentucky are geographical areas only, without associated governmental structure. They are not counted as governments.

Township Governments (0)

Kentucky has no township governments.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS (175)

School District Governments (175)

The following types of school districts in Kentucky are counted as separate governments for census purposes:

County school districts
Independent (city) school districts

The county school districts encompass the entire area of the county except for localities within an independent school district. The independent school districts, by contrast, usually embrace cities of the first five classes, although some cities, including Louisville, are served by county school districts. An elected board of education governs each school district. The board may determine the rate of ad valorem tax levies for school purposes; may impose additional occupational license, utility gross receipts for satellite and cable service, gross receipts license, and excise taxes; and may issue general obligation bonds with the approval of the voters.

Dependent Public School Systems (0)

Kentucky has no dependent public school systems.

Other Educational Activities

General law provides for municipal colleges in second-class cities administered by boards of trustees appointed by the mayor and the legislative body of the city. For the support of the college, the city governing body may levy taxes with voter approval, appropriate funds, and issue bonds. A municipal college is classified, for census purposes, as a dependent agency of the city it serves. It is not counted as a separate government.

A municipal college support district may be established by the fiscal court of a county in which such a municipal college is located to

provide for a tax levy outside the city area. Such a district is classified as a dependent agency of the county government and is not counted as a separate government.

In addition, boards of education in cities of the second class may establish or acquire junior colleges and levy ad valorem taxes for their support upon voter approval. These are classified as part of the school district operating them and are not counted as separate governments.

Two or more local boards of education, under the Interlocal Cooperation Act, may establish educational cooperatives to provide services for member districts. Real and personal property may be transferred to the cooperatives. Cooperatives may employ staff transferred from the local boards of education. The Kentucky Board of Education may allot funding to cooperatives to provide educational services

SPECIAL DISTRICT GOVERNMENTS (634)^{5, 9}

Kentucky statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are counted as governments. These are discussed in detail below.

Ambulance Service Districts

Districts of this type may be formed by a single city or county or two or more cities or counties or cities within those counties. Districts are established by county or city ordinance of each member city and county after voter petition and approval by the fiscal court or city legislative body. As an alternative, these districts may be established by ordinance without petition. Each ambulance service district is governed by a board of directors representing the counties and cities served; the number of directors selected by the governing body of each county or city is determined by statute. The district may levy ad valorem taxes and set service charges.

Breaks Interstate Park Commission

This commission is counted under "Virginia--

Special District Governments."

Conservation Districts

Conservation districts may be formed by the state soil and water conservation commission on petition of landowners in the area of the proposed district and after public hearing and referendum of property owners. A board of seven supervisors governs each district; the initial board includes three supervisors appointed by the state soil and water conservation commission and four elected supervisors. Their successors are elected. The districts may require contributions from landowners for services rendered. A district may request operating funds from the fiscal court through the levy of a millage tax or from the county's general funds.

Watershed conservancy districts may be formed as subdistricts of a conservation district upon petition, hearing, and referendum. Subject to the approval of the conservation district board, the elected board of directors of these watershed conservancy districts may levy ad valorem taxes and special assessments and issue bonds. They are not counted as separate governments.

Agricultural districts for the preservation of farm land also may be created. These districts are governed by the conservation district supervisors in an ex officio capacity and are thus classified as dependent activities of the conservation district. They are not counted as separate governments.

Drainage Districts

Kentucky law provides for the organization of any of the following types of drainage districts that are counted as governments:

Drainage, levee, and reclamation districts – act of 1918
Drainage districts – act of 1912

Under the 1918 law, drainage, levee, and reclamation districts are established by county ordinance after voter petition, public hearing, and approval by the fiscal court. An elected

board of drainage commissioners governs each district. The districts may levy assessments and issue bonds.

Under the 1912 law, drainage districts are established by county ordinance after voter petition, public hearing, and approval by the fiscal court. The county board of drainage commissioners with one elected director per district is the governing body for all districts in the county formed under the 1912 law. In counties having 75 or more drainage districts, a five-member board of supervisors is elected by taxpayers within each of five supervisor districts designated by the county judge. These districts may levy assessments and issue bonds.

Kentucky laws also provide for drainage corporations, listed below under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas."

East Kentucky Corporation

Formerly known as "The East Kentucky Economic Development and Jobs Creation Corporation", this corporation was created by the legislature to promote development in the eastern part of the state. It is governed by a board of directors including three members appointed by the Governor, one member appointed by each area development district in the region; the chief executives, or their designees, appointed by the various participating cities and counties in the region; and public members appointed by the aforementioned members. The corporation may fix rentals and fees and issue revenue bonds.

Emergency Service Boards

These boards are authorized in single counties which have a county-wide fire protection district and an interlocal agreement to provide fire service to the largest city in the county. Multicounty boards are authorized where at least one county meets the requirements for a single county board. The boards replace existing fire protection, ambulance, and rescue squad districts. The boards are created by action of the fiscal courts of the participating

counties. The board of directors is appointed by the county judge/executive(s) with the approval of the fiscal court(s). The boards may levy ad valorem taxes and collect fees. Upon dissolution, the fire protection, ambulance, or rescue squad districts replaced resume existence.

Once an emergency services board assumes control over fire, ambulance, or emergency squad districts, a fiscal court, or fiscal courts through an interlocal agreement, may opt to provide the emergency services either directly or through an agency of the county government with services supported by a dedicated county ad valorem tax. Boards operating as part of a county government are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas."

Fire Protection Districts

Kentucky law provides for the organization of two types of fire protection districts – fire protection or volunteer fire department districts – which are established by county ordinance upon petition of voters and following public hearing and approval by the fiscal court. Both types of districts are governed by boards of trustees consisting of three members appointed by the county judge/executive or mayor in a consolidated government and four members elected. District boards may levy ad valorem taxes. Both types of districts also may provide ambulance services.

Fire protection subdistricts may be created within the area of an existing fire district upon petition of landowners to the fiscal court. Subdistricts are governed by the fire protection district board, ex officio, and are not counted as separate governments.

For fire protection districts established by and governed by water district boards, see "Water Districts," below.

Flood Control Districts

Flood control districts are created by the state secretary for environmental and public protection upon petition of landowners. The

board of directors is appointed by the county judges/executives of counties in the district and the mayor of any first-, second-, or third-class city within the district. The number of directors representing each member county or city is specified by statute. These districts may levy an annual ad valorem tax.

Hospital Districts

Hospital districts may be created for one county or for two or more counties by the secretary of the cabinet for health and family services following petition by voters to the fiscal court(s) of all counties in the proposed district, public hearing, approval by the fiscal court(s) and ordinance of each fiscal court. The district board is appointed by the county judge(s)/executive(s) with approval of the fiscal court(s), two with each county represented as specified by statute. In circumstances where the full complement of five board members has not been satisfied by statutory appointments, the remaining board members are elected by the sitting board members from candidates recommended by the secretary. Hospital district boards may issue revenue bonds, fix and collect charges for services, and levy ad valorem taxes.

Housing Authorities

Three of the four types of housing authorities authorized in Kentucky--county, regional, and city-county housing authorities--are counted as special district governments. Housing authorities may be established by resolution of the respective city or county governing bodies. The respective city or county governing bodies also appoint the housing authority commissioners. These housing authorities may issue bonds and establish and collect rentals and charges.

Municipal housing authorities are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Joint Sewer Agencies

Joint sewer agencies to provide sewer and drainage facilities may be formed under

legislation enacted either in 1998 or in 2002. Agencies generally have the powers of a metropolitan sewer district except when specified otherwise.

Under the 1998 legislation, a city of the second to sixth class and the county in which it is located or the city and a sanitation district, by enacting identical agreements, may establish a joint sewer agency. The legislative body of any third to sixth class city may, subsequent to agency formation, by ordinance, elect to be within the jurisdiction of the joint sewer agency. The governing body is determined in the joint agreement. Joint sewer agencies may fix and collect rates and charges and may issue revenue bonds.

Under the 2002 legislation, as an alternative to creating a metropolitan sewer district, any city of the second class and the county within which it is located may by enactment of identical ordinances establish a joint sewer agency. Any city of the third to sixth class within the county may subsequently, by ordinance, elect to be within the jurisdiction of the joint agency. The establishing ordinance determines the governing body. Rates and charges for services are established by the legislative body of the city and the fiscal court of the county. Agencies may issue revenue bonds. Any city of the second to sixth class and the county in which it is located may also authorize revenue bonds. The Paducah-McCracken County Joint Sewer Agency was established under this legislation.

Joint Utility Agencies

These entities may be formed through the interlocal cooperation act to provide electricity, and natural gas to their member governments. Both the Public Energy Authority of Kentucky, and the Kentucky Municipal Power Agency were formed under this law. Both may issue bonds.

Joint Water Commissions

Commissions to provide an adequate supply of water may be formed by two or more cities; two or more water districts; or any combination of

cities, water districts, water associations, and federal agencies. Commissions are created by order of the county judge/executive following resolution or ordinance of each participant. The commission is composed of members appointed by the participating entities. The commission may fix and collect fees and may issue revenue bonds

Land Bank Authorities

Authorities to acquire tax delinquent property to provide housing and industries within a county are created by an interlocal agreement between any city, county, or local school district, and the state. The authority governing body consists of one member appointed by each participating government, one member appointed by the superintendent of schools of the county school district or of the independent school district, and one member appointed by the Governor. The authorities may fix rentals.

Levee Districts

These districts are authorized in counties with fewer than 200,000 population. The districts are established by county ordinance after voter petition and approval by the fiscal court. In addition, multicounty levee districts may be formed. The governing body, a board of levee commissioners, is appointed by the county judge/executive. The district board may issue bonds and levy ad valorem taxes and assessments.

Louisville-Jefferson County Air Pollution Control District

This district was established under general law with special application to counties containing a first- or second-class city. The seven-member district board is appointed by the mayor of the metro government. The district may certify each year the amount of ad valorem tax revenue it needs.

Other air pollution control districts in Kentucky are governed by the county governing body ex officio and are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Metropolitan Sewer Districts

Metropolitan sewer districts may be established by city ordinance to provide joint sewerage services in any county containing a first- or second-class city. Except in counties containing a consolidated local government and no first-class city, a seven-member board governs each district; four members are appointed by the city mayor and three by the county judge/executive. In counties having a city of the first class, the city mayor appoints four members and the county judge/executive appoints four members to an eight-member board. The district may fix and collect rates for sewer services and may issue revenue bonds. Capital improvements may be financed through the issuance of bonds with front-footage assessments or other assessment method or tax by the municipality or county, subject to public hearings and ordinance. The Louisville-Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District, created under this legislation, serves a consolidated local government with the only city of the first class in the state. The eight-member board is appointed by the mayor.

Construction subdistricts established by metropolitan sewer districts are dependent activities of the parent district and are not counted as separate governments.

Public Library Districts

Under the 1960 and 1964 laws, public library districts may be created by one or more counties by county ordinance after voter petition and approval by the fiscal court. The governing body is a board of trustees chosen by the county judge/executive with the approval of the fiscal court from recommendations by the state department for libraries and archives. The districts may issue bonds and levy ad valorem taxes.

Under a 1944 law, regional libraries may be established by contract by two or more adjacent counties on the initiative of the governing bodies or following voter petition and referendum. A board of trustees, appointed by joint action of the county boards of member counties, governs each district. Their fiscal

needs are met by county appropriations; the amount to be contributed by each member county is in proportion to the assessed valuation of the county.

Single-county and single-city public libraries created under the 1944 laws are not counted as separate governments. Public libraries established prior to June 13, 1944, are considered as operating under the authority of the 1944 law. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Regional Park Authorities

These authorities are created by the fiscal courts of two or more counties or by voter petition and majority vote in each participating county. The authorities are governed by a board of directors consisting of three citizens from each participating county appointed by the fiscal courts. Each fiscal court chooses from a list of candidates provided by the cities within the county and by the county planning commission if one exists. The authorities may levy taxes with voter approval and issue bonds.

Rescue Squad Districts

These districts are created by ordinance of the fiscal court in one or more counties following voter petition, public hearing, and approval of the fiscal court. The board of directors is appointed by the county judge/executive, the mayor of an urban-county, or the chief executive of another government of each participating county. All appointments require the approval of the legislative body of the jurisdiction. The districts may levy ad valorem taxes.

Riverport Authorities

Authorities for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and operating riverport and river navigation facilities and for acquiring and developing property to attract river-oriented industry may be created by one or more cities or counties with the approval of the state transportation cabinet. Authority members are appointed by the creating governments. The authorities may issue revenue bonds and may

fix and collect fees. The participating governments may appropriate funds or levy taxes for the benefit of the authorities.

Road Districts

Two types of road districts for the improvement and maintenance of roads not designated as being either county or state roads may be created.

Public road districts may be established by county ordinance in cities of the third or fourth class or in cities of the sixth class in counties containing cities of the first or second classes or in unincorporated areas in counties containing cities of the first, second, third or fourth classes for the improvement and maintenance of public roads following voter petition, public hearing, and approval of the fiscal court. A board of directors appointed by the county judge/executive with the approval of the fiscal court governs each district. The district may issue bonds and levy special assessments against abutting property owners.

Subdivision road districts may be established by county ordinance improvement and maintenance of public roads in residential subdivisions located in unincorporated areas of counties following voter petition, public hearing, and approval of the fiscal court. A seven-member board of trustees is comprised of four members elected by the residents of the district and three appointed by the county judge with approval of the fiscal court. Districts may levy an ad valorem tax.

Sanitation Tax Districts

One or more sanitation tax districts may be established by resolution of the legislative body on its own initiative or upon petition of the metropolitan sewer district in counties with cities of the first class. A board of five members appointed by the county judge/executive with the approval of the fiscal court governs each district. Districts are authorized to establish a comprehensive sewage and sewage treatment system, a storm water and surface drainage system, or both within the district. The

metropolitan sewer district may construct and operate the district system(s) and may issue bonds secured by rentals for construction. The districts may levy ad valorem taxes. No districts formed under this legislation were reported in operation as of October 2007.

Sewer Construction Districts

Sewer construction districts may be established by the county judge/executive of any county having a metropolitan sewer district, upon petition of landowners. A board of commissioners, appointed by the county judge/executive with the approval of the fiscal court, governs each district. The districts may levy benefit assessments and issue bonds. Operation and maintenance of completed construction may be contracted for with the metropolitan sewer district or the district may be incorporated into the metropolitan sewer district.

Construction subdistricts established by metropolitan sewer districts are classified for census purposes as adjuncts of the parent district and are not counted as separate governments. As of October 2007, all districts previously formed under this legislation have merged into the Louisville-Jefferson County Metro Sewer District.

Solid Waste Management Districts

Districts of this type are established by one or more counties by county ordinance after voter petition, public hearing, and approval by the fiscal court. The composition of the board of directors is determined by the fiscal court: 1) the district board may consist of the county judge/executive of each county in the district plus the mayor of the most populous city in each of these counties or 2) the district board may be appointed by the county judge/executive subject to confirmation by the respective fiscal court. Solid waste management districts may fix and collect fees, levy ad valorem taxes, and issue bonds. Districts established prior to June 17, 1978, may be named "garbage and refuse districts."

Transit Authorities ³

Transit authorities encompassing two or more counties or cities may be established by joint resolution of the participating governments. A board appointed by the participating governments governs each authority. Transit authorities may set fares and other charges and issue bonds. In addition, the governments served by a transit authority may, with voter approval, levy ad valorem taxes for the benefit of the authority. The Transit Authority of Northern Kentucky (serving Boone, Campbell, and Kenton counties) and the Fulton City-Fulton County Transit Authority were established under this law.

Transit authorities serving only one county or city are not counted as separate governments. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Urban Service Districts

A general law of 1960 provides for the establishment of these districts by the fiscal court, after petition of the voters, for any of the following purposes: police and fire protection; construction and maintenance of streets, alleys, and walks; library services; garbage and trash collection and disposal; street lighting and cleaning; parks and playgrounds; and sewer, drainage, and sewage treatment services and facilities. A council, elected by the voters, governs each district. The district may fix and collect fees for services and may levy assessments.

Water Districts

After a finding of need by the Public Service Commission of Kentucky, districts for acquiring, maintaining, and operating water facilities and sewage disposal systems are established by ordinance of the fiscal court after petition of landowners, public hearing, and approval by the fiscal court. The county judge/executive appoints a board of commissioners for each district. The district board may issue bonds, levy benefit assessments, and fix and collect fees. These districts also may acquire and operate gas distribution systems if the primary supply is

within the district or county except in counties with cities of the first class. The districts may establish fire protection districts coterminous with the establishing district and administered by the water district board. For fire protection districts governed by a separate board, see "Fire Protection Districts," above.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Kentucky that have certain characteristics of governmental units but that are classified in census statistics as subordinate agencies of the state or local governments and are not counted as separate governments. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below (see "Public School Systems," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature).

Joint sewer agencies (county or municipal).

These agencies that provide sewer and drainage facilities are established jointly by ordinance of the governing body of a second to sixth class city and the governing body of the county within which the city is located or by a second to sixth class city and a sanitation district. The agency is administered either as a separate entity or by a jointly appointed administrator, joint board, or one of the merging entities, as set out in the ordinance creating the joint agency. Agency revenues are from rates, rentals, and charges fixed by the city and county governing bodies acting jointly. Bond issues require the approval of the city and county governing bodies.

Kentucky Housing Corporation (state). This agency was created to provide mortgage credit for low- and moderate-income housing. The corporation is governed by a 13-member board of directors consisting of eight members appointed by the Governor, plus the Lieutenant Governor, the secretary of finance and administration, the commissioner of the Governor's office for local development, the attorney general, and the secretary of the cabinet for economic development. The corporation may fix and collect fees in connection with its loans and issue revenue bonds.

Municipal housing authorities (municipal).

Cities of all classes may create a housing authority. The authority board consists of the mayor of the city plus members appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city governing body. The sponsoring city government may issue bonds for housing projects payable solely from housing authority income. The authority may charge rentals for use of facilities and accept financial and other aid from the federal and municipal governments and other public agencies (see "Special District Governments," above, for county, city-county, and regional housing authorities).

Nonprofit corporations financing public facilities (county, municipal, school district, special district).

A number of nonprofit corporations have been established in Kentucky to finance public facilities. Such corporations may be established by any county, city, school district, or other political subdivision. The governing body is comprised of public officials of the establishing governmental agency as ex officio members or of individuals appointed by the governmental agency or public officials of the governmental agency. These corporations may negotiate lease-rental agreements with the establishing government and may issue revenue bonds.

State Properties and Building Commission (state).

This commission was created by act of the legislature for the purpose of issuing debt to finance development of state and local government public facilities, including assistance to school districts in financing public school building projects, and for industrial development projects. In addition, the commission must approve any debt issued for the state or any of its agencies by or on behalf of the Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority and any bonds for some economic development purposes. Commission members are the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the attorney general, the secretary of the cabinet for economic development, and the secretary of the finance and administration cabinet. The commission may charge rentals for its facilities and issue revenue bonds.

Turnpike projects (state). The state department of transportation may construct and maintain turnpike projects, issue revenue bonds to finance the projects, and collect tolls for their use. In 1960, the Kentucky Turnpike Authority was created as a state agency to provide an alternate method for the construction and financing of turnpike projects. The authority board consists of the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, the secretary of transportation, the state highway engineer, the secretary of finance and administration, the secretary of economic development, and the attorney general. The authority may collect tolls and rentals for its facilities and issue revenue bonds.

Urban renewal and community development agencies and local development authorities (municipal or county). These agencies and authorities may be created by resolution of the governing body of a county or municipality. Board members are appointed by the chief executive officer of the city or the county judge/executive with the approval of the city or county governing body. Revenues include taxes levied by communities within the area of operation and the proceeds of bonds issued by these communities, appropriations from the sponsoring government, and tax increments. These agencies and authorities may issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

State ^{1,4, 6, 7}

Agriculture Water Quality Authority
Appalachian/Kentucky Artisans Gateway Center Authority
Area development districts
Bluegrass State Skills Corporation
Churchill Downs Authority
Covered wooden bridge authorities
Early Childhood Development Authority
Eastern Kentucky Exposition Center Corporation
Enterprise Zone Authority of Kentucky
Governmental Services Center Authority
Kentucky Agricultural Finance Corporation
Kentucky Agriculture Resources Development

Authority
Kentucky Asset/Liability Commission
Kentucky Assistive Technology Loan Corporation
Kentucky Authority for Educational Television
Kentucky Center for the Arts Corporation
Kentucky Council on Postsecondary Education
Kentucky Economic Development Finance Authority (Formerly the Kentucky Rural Economic Development Authority)
Kentucky Economic Development Partnership (Formerly the Kentucky Development Finance Authority)
Kentucky Educational Savings Plan Trust
Kentucky Educational Television Authority
Kentucky Employers' Mutual Insurance Authority
Kentucky Grain Insurance Corporation
Kentucky Health and Geriatric Authority
Kentucky Health Care Improvement Authority
Kentucky Higher Education Assistance Authority
Kentucky Higher Education Student Loan Corporation
Kentucky Horse Park Commission (formerly the Kentucky Horse Park Authority)
Kentucky Horse Racing Authority
*Kentucky Infrastructure Authority
Kentucky Local Correctional Facilities Construction Authority
Kentucky Lottery Corporation
Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission
Kentucky River Authority
Kentucky Savings Bond Authority
Kentucky School Facilities Construction Commission (formerly Kentucky School Building Authority)
Kentucky Sports Authority
Kentucky State Fair Board
Kentucky Tobacco Settlement Trust Corporation
Kentucky Tourism Development Finance Authority
Kentucky Wood Products Competitiveness Corporation
Mining and Minerals Trust Fund
Northern Kentucky Convention Center Corporation
World Games 2010 Foundation, Inc.

County^{2, 8}

Air boards or airport authorities (county)
Air pollution control districts
Community improvement districts (in counties containing cities of the first, second, third, or fourth class)
Cooperative extension service districts (sometimes called "extension districts")
Buildings commissions
County health boards
District health boards
Drainage corporations
Emergency service boards
Independent district health departments
Industrial development authorities
Mental health and mental retardation taxing districts
Public health taxing districts
Public libraries (single county)
Regional jail authorities
Sanitation districts
Surface water drainage districts
Tourism and convention commissions (county)
Transit authorities (single county)

Municipal

Air boards or airport authorities (city)
Bridge commissions
Industrial development authorities
Joint park and recreation boards (joint city)
Lexington-Fayette Urban County Health Board
Louisville-Jefferson County Board of Health including Family Health Center, Inc. clinics
Louisville-Jefferson County Regional Airport Authority (formerly Louisville-Jefferson County Air Board)
Louisville Science Center
Louisville Water Company
Management districts (first class cities and urban counties)
Management districts (cities of the second through sixth class)
Mental health and mental retardation taxing districts
Motor vehicle parking authorities (single city and urban county)
Public libraries (cities of the first class)
Public libraries (cities of the second through sixth class)
Service districts in urban counties

Tourism and convention commissions (municipal)
Transit authorities (single city)
Urban County Health Boards (Lexington-Fayette)

Joint city-county

Air boards or airport authorities (joint city-county)
Area planning commissions
City-county health departments (county with second class city)
Industrial development authorities
Interlocal Cooperation Act - separate administrative entities created under
Joint park and recreation boards (joint city-county)
Mental health and mental retardation taxing districts
Motor vehicle parking authorities (joint county-city)
Tourism and convention commissions (joint county-city)

Kentucky laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

1. The following state entities were abolished by executive order and subsequent legislative amendment, effective June 16, 2006: the Kentucky Savings Bond Authority, the County Officials Compensation Board, the Procurement Advisory Council, the Charitable Asset Administration Board, the Kentucky Pollution Abatement Authority (powers previously transferred to the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority), the Water Resources Finance Authority (powers previously transferred to the Kentucky Infrastructure Authority), the Central State Hospital Recovery Authority, and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations.

2. Authorizing legislation for neighborhood improvement districts was repealed in 1986, but existing districts of this type may continue in operation.

3. The Transit Authority of River City was reclassified as being dependent on the

consolidated Louisville-Jefferson County Metro government.

4. The East Kentucky Corporation and the West Kentucky Corporation, classified as state dependent for the 2002 Census of Governments, were reinstated as special districts for the 2007 Census of Governments. The West Kentucky Corporation was repealed effective June 26, 2007.

5. The Red Fox Tri-County Cooperative Corporation was abolished effective June 16, 2006.

6. The Capital Plaza Authority was repealed in 1998.

7. The Kentucky Recycling Brokerage Authority was repealed effective July 15, 1998.

8. Neighborhood improvement districts were repealed effective July 15, 1986.

9. The West Fork Drakes Creek Dam and Reservoir Interstate Authority does not exist and plans for the dam and reservoir have been abandoned. While the statute remains active in Kentucky, Tennessee has repealed the authorizing statute.